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HUGE CLASH LOOMS ALONG SEINE BANKS FOR PARIS DEFENSE

German Reinforcements Rushed—Preparations Being Made for Decisive Battle

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—German military authorities said today that American vanguards had reached the Seine River northwest of Paris. It is believed here that the anti-Axis objective is to obstruct, at the lower reaches of the Seine, the withdrawal of the German forces from Normandy on the one hand and on the other to cut Paris completely off from western France.

Anti-Axis military authorities, however, have not yet said anything of their forces reaching the Seine. They merely declared that American vanguards had reached Nantes, which is 28 miles northeast of Dreux and within five miles of the Seine. Meanwhile, it is said that the Canadian forces have reached the outskirts of Dives sur Mer, 12 miles northeast of Caen.

Reuter reports said that crack forces of the German 15th army had been sent as reinforcements from the Pas de Calais area. The Germans were said to be applying pressure on the American 3rd Army and preparing for a decisive battle on the banks of the Seine.

Experts here say that judging from the numerical superiority of the anti-Axis forces, the Germans will not be as foolish as to offer targets for bombing in essaying a crossing of the Seine. They say that the time is approaching when there will be a huge mechanized battle with the Germans fighting the British-Canadians on their right and the Americans on their left.

In the meantime, American mechanized units apparently are continuing their drive on Paris under protection of overwhelming air power.

Fighting East of Chartres

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—Fighting continues between German rearguards and American mechanized scout units east of Chartres, south of Paris but the Americans at present show no signs of driving at once for Paris, the German military authorities announced at noon today. The same announcement also disclosed that the salient on the Normandy front had been adjusted and the German front straightened north and south along the Dives River.

EISENHOWER IS GIVEN COMMAND OF 2 FORCES

Takes Charge of Armies in Northern France and Also in Mediterranean Area

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—General Dwight Eisenhower, having moved his headquarters to northern France, has now under his command both the anti-Axis forces in northern France under General Sir Bernard Montgomery and the Mediterranean forces commanded by General Henry Maitland Wilson.

The anti-Axis forces in northern France number 60 divisions and are headed by General Montgomery. Under his command are the American 12th Army Corps under Lieutenant-General Omar Bradley; the American First Army; the American Third Army under Lieutenant-General George S. Patton; the British 21st Army Corps under Lieutenant General Dempsey; and the British Second Army and the Canadian Third Army.

The anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean area number 50 divisions and are commanded by General Wilson. The deputy commander and commander of the American forces is Lieutenant-General Jacob Devers.

The commander of the anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces in the Riviera and Italy is British General Sir Harold Alexander, the air commander American Lieutenant-General Ira Eaker, deputy air commander British General Sir John Slesser, and the fleet commander British Admiral Sir John Cunningham.

Rumanian Envoy Takes Post

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 19.—The former Rumanian Ambassador to Brazil, who was recently appointed Ambassador to Bulgaria, assumed his new post yesterday, according to a Sofia dispatch.

Laval and Reich Envoy Evacuate From Paris; May Transfer Capital

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—French Premier Pierre Laval is no longer staying in Paris, according to a statement issued by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, who furthermore declared that Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Paris, with the members of his embassy staff have also left Paris. Due to the circumstances arising from the new development in the war, the spokesman said that the French Government had been contemplating on the transfer of its seat to another town and indicated that the transfer may have already been made.

GERMANS ADVANCE ON EASTERN FRONT

Sandomir Bridgehead Turned Into Big-Scale Battle Zone; Red Army Checked

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—The bridgehead at Sandomir, which for weeks has been the focal point of embittered fighting, has become a large-scale battle area of the first order, it is reported from the Eastern Front. Both the Germans and the Soviets have thrown considerable forces into the battle, mainly tanks and artillery. The intense activity of battleplanes clearly reveals the importance which is being attached to the fighting on the lower bend of the Vistula.

German panzer forces which launched counter-thrusts advanced about five kilometers in a northeasterly direction in defiance of desperate Soviet opposition. The Red Army in the Sandomir area attacked German positions with strong infantry forces supported by tanks and battleplanes. They first succeeded in piercing German lines temporarily and occupying the completely destroyed town of Sandomir on the Vistula. Their advance, however, was thwarted by a German counter-thrust.

Soviet Advance Checked

A particularly fierce battle took place in the Opatov area where the Red Army had concentrated their tank forces. Here, however, several hundred German planes checked the advance of Soviet tanks which, in a pincer movement, were attacked by German panzer forces with such violence that they had to give up the terrain they had previously gained.

In this thrust, the Red Army lost over 37 tanks. Also, in the northern area of the bridgehead, heavy assault and defense struggles developed. Here, the Red Army lost another 11 tanks, while six armored cars were knocked out. Casualties suffered by the Red Army, whose rifle divisions partly got into their own artillery fire, were very considerable.

Meanwhile, German forces which have been encircled for days by strong Soviet forces in the Louhi sector in the extreme north of the Eastern Front were, with the cooperation of German mountain troops and the Luftwaffe, able to break through the Soviet cordon and get back to the main fighting lines. The Soviets had attacked the surrounded Reich troops 14 times but without success.

New Battle Looms

On the other extreme front, namely, in the middle Dniester, repeated Soviet attempts to cross this river were easily frustrated. In the Carpathian foothills, Soviet thrusts in the Sandomir region and concentrations of Soviet forces observed in the region between Bialystok and the Brest-Litovsk area indicate that new, heavy fighting is impending.

The focal point of fighting on the Eastern Front, however, still is the Soviet advance toward the East Prussian frontier. In the Vilkovishken area the break-through attempt of 14 Soviet rifle divisions and two tank brigades has been split up in fierce counter-attacks and German grenadiers and panzer troops are still continuing heavy fighting in this area.

After the break-through attempt by 19 Soviet rifle divisions had failed in the Modohn region, the Soviet thrust has never come up to its former strength.

REICH PLANES BLAST FOE TROOPS MASSED ON NORMANDY FRONT

Falaise, Argentan Sectors Center of Attacks; British, Canadian Forces Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—German battleplanes continued their bombing attacks on enemy troop concentrations in areas of Falaise and Argentan. Low-flying German planes dove down on British and Canadian vehicle columns and gun emplacements and opened furious fire on their targets.

In the aerial battle that ensued during these attacks four enemy planes were brought down.

Enemy Advances Checked

In Normandy, the British forces operating from the area of Falaise attacked with a strong force the road leading toward Argentan in order to press in from the north bulge on the German front. However, this bulge, as the result of systematic German detachment movements carried out in perfect order, was reduced to a great extent.

In the forest of St. Andre extremely bitter fighting took place, and only few enemy tanks were able to succeed in gaining ground in the direction of Pierre-Fitte.

Enemy troops thrusting forward from the area of Morteaux were checked near Trun where they were engaged in heavy fighting. North of this area where the Canadians are trying to gain ground westward bitter and fluctuating fighting is still going on. In Chatres, the American tank and mechanized formations, after having been reinforced, are now attempting to advance in southern and northeastern directions. Their spearheads, however, were checked by the German panzer detachments.

North of Dreux, enemy scouting parties have reached the lower course of Seine between Mantes and Vernon. The Luftwaffe time and again engaged the American bomber squadrons escorted by many fighters, and in the battles that ensued downed 22 aircrafts, mostly heavy bombers.

Detaching Moves Continued

The focal point of fighting yesterday was the same as on the previous day in the middle Dives and in the area of Dreux. East of the middle Dives the Canadians attacked with a strong force and succeeded in deepening salients they had achieved on the previous day. Pressure exercised here by the enemy is quite considerable, especially in the region of Falaise and Mezidon where the enemy is making his utmost effort to break through toward the southeast.

The German troops have detached themselves from the middle and lower Dives. The Canadians, moreover, have made strong thrusts immediately west of Falaise toward the south with the obvious intention of impeding, together with the American troops northeast of Dom front, the German detaching movements along the Orne.

At the second focal point near Dreux and Chartres, strong American forces having crossed the Aure and the Eure have launched heavy attacks but they were only able to gain very little ground northeast of Chartres. The enemy thrusts toward the Seine were also checked east of Etampes.

From the Bretagne area there are no reports of fresh major fighting although the enemy is maintaining his pressure on the German coastal bases.

U.S. Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—The U.S. Department of the Navy announced today the casualties sustained by the marine and coast guard corps since the outbreak of the current war as 55,379 including wounded, 18,335; missing, 9,619; and taken prisoners, 4,469, according to a Washington dispatch.

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Brigadier-General James Wharton was killed in action on the northern French Front on August 12, the U.S. Department of War announced yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

928,000 in Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—The population of Chungking at the end of July was 928,000, according to statistics compiled by the Chungking police headquarters, says a Chungking dispatch. Of this total 575,000 are men.

Existing on Air Aid

To the doomed British troops in North Burma, cut off from outside help by the Japanese Forces, the arms and supplies dropped by parachutes are their only salvation. The illustration above, taken from a foreign magazine, shows a Burma landscape littered with abandoned parachutes. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Routed British Troops on Indo-Burma Front Forced to Seek Aid From Chungking Troops

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Revealing the plight of the Anglo-Indian troops on the Indo-Burmese front at the time of the Japanese offensive this spring, Drew Pearson, in his Washington Merry-go-round column in Scripps-Howard papers, describes how the sending of Chungking soldiers just managed to save a part of the anti-Axis forces from being annihilated by the Japanese.

Pearson's article, in substance, follows:

"When the Japanese began their offensive on the Indo-Burmese front this spring, the Anglo-Indian troops were gradually driven back. To save the situation, the anti-Axis forces dispatched several thousand Chungking soldiers to the area. However, as transport planes were insufficient, they were packed like sardines in a tin. The route lay over the Himalayas and as the planes flew at a very high altitude, many soldiers died during the trip owing to the fact that the planes were not equipped with oxygen apparatus. When the planes reached their destination, all the troops were unconscious and were only revived after artificial respiration.

"When they had rested for about a week, the Chungking troops, however, proved far superior to the Anglo-Indian forces in jungle fighting and it was due to their efforts that the latter were saved from annihilation.

"A point to be noted is that the aid-to-Chungking air route ironically became the route by which the anti-Axis forces were saved by Chungking soldiers. Another is that, given equipment and food, the Chungking troops will not be inferior to any other fighting men."

INVADERS PRESSING ON ARGENS SECTOR

Rhone River Area Seen Objective—Furious Battles Raging in South France

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—The German military quarters issued the following statements today in connection with the war situation in Southern France:

"Enemy pressure has greatly increased in the Argens Valley on the Riviera front and in the area along the road between St. Raphael and Aix. The enemy is pushing toward the east flank of the Toulon fortress with powerful units advancing along the western slope of the Maures mountain range from the bridgehead near Lavandou and along the coast via Hyeres. It is very likely that the enemy intends to pierce into the Rhone area through Aix."

Resistance Battle Continued

Scattered nests of resistance, most of which are centered around the shore batteries in the landing area, continued their fight against the enemy invaders.

The enemy laid waste a western section of Cannes in an effort to expel German defenders. And on the Port Cros Island, German defenders are still holding out although the island was penetrated by the enemy on the first day of landing. The same is also true of Hyeres area.

In spite of further landings by Americans and rebel French auxiliary forces the enemy has not been able to clear the landing area of the Germans.

While in Draguignan area, Anglo-American air borne forces thus far have not been able to launch attacks against German hill position to the north of this area, two enemy forces in the valley between the Maures mountains and the slopes of Provence Alps are driving on toward Toulon from the east and northeast. The enemy has already suffered heavy losses in building up these two fighting groups since German batteries on the hills to the north of the area have been sweeping the entire valley. Later, both enemy attacks were beaten off with severe losses.

NON-AID TO POLES REFUTED BY SOVIET

Pravda Blasts Charges by Exile Regime—Said Doing Best to Free Warsaw

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—An article in the Pravda, today, hit back fiercely at the charges made by the refugee Polish regime that the Soviet Union was not sending any aid to the riots in Warsaw and coldly watching the movement being smashed.

The article said in effect:

"The Soviet forces are doing all that is humanly possible to liberate Warsaw as early as possible. The uprising of the underground organization there was fated to failure from the beginning. The refugee regime is making the most of this uprising and other political maneuvers which are betrayals in order to gain the sympathy and support of the United States and Britain. In any case, the refugee regime did not report the uprising beforehand to the Soviet forces, the Soviet Government nor the British Government. Neither did it ask for support."

Sosnovsky Instigated Revolt

Domei

HELSINKI, August 19.—The Soviet tendency of using the Polish attempt at revolt in Warsaw to compromise the Polish Exile Government in London, has been clearly revealed by an Izvestia article saying that the events in Warsaw revealed the "provocative part played by the Sosnovsky clique."

"A reactionary band of emigrants caused the revolt of the poorly-equipped Poles in Warsaw," writes the Izvestia, recalling the statement made by some British paper which stated that the signal for the revolt in Warsaw had been given in the comfortable working room of Mr. Sosnovsky. This "reactionary" swindler reproached the Red Army for having been too passive. The Sosnovsky people are murderers and rascals who must be taken before a court-martial, emphasized the Izvestia in conclusion.

Hayes Back in Spain

Domei

MADRID, August 19.—Carlton Hayes, United States Ambassador to Spain, returned here by air today from a visit to Washington.

FURIOUS STRUGGLES REPORTED ON TINIAN, OMIYAJIMA ISLANDS

Flares Light Up Night Clashes—Rota, Wotje, Menoekwari Raiders Beaten Off

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 20.—By taking advantage of their surroundings, Japanese Units on Tinian and Omiyajima Islands are still continuing fierce battles, inflicting tremendous losses upon the enemy. On the night of August 18, about 50 flare bombs were observed on Tinian Island while, on the same night, about 10 other flare bombs were seen on Omiyajima Island.

Japanese Forces stationed on Rota Island damaged two enemy planes after engaging a group of 18 small-sized anti-Axis aircraft that made a raid on the island on August 18. Another group of 12 large-sized enemy planes attacked the same island on the following day. In a counter-attack the Japanese repulsed all the raiders. In these two battles no damage was reported on our side.

Meanwhile, Wotje Island was the object of an attack by a formation of 18 enemy planes yesterday.

Bitter Fight Raging

With the Japanese on Omiyajima Island (Guam) continuing to fight back fiercely at the enemy, the Americans are suffering an average of more than 150 killed or missing every day, according to Robert Martin of the American magazine Time. Speaking over the radio on August 17, Martin declared that the fighting was as bitter as the battles which had taken place at Saipan.

Martin's broadcast, as reported in an August 17 dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, was to the following effect:

"The operations for the recovery of Guam are far more difficult than imaginable. Most of the American Fifth Fleet under Admiral William Halsey and the Third Amphibious Unit under Rear-Admiral Richard Connally took part in the landing operation. The Third American Marine Division under Major-General Roy Stanley Geiger landed at a point midway between Point Asan (Asai) and Cape Adelap (Miharashi), north of the harbor of Orote (Omote Peninsula).

Fierce Counter-Blows

"The Japanese counter-blows are fierce, their night attacks particularly intense. Because of such Japanese assaults the daily list of dead and missing is more than 150; our losses are not less than those which we had suffered on Saipan. To aid the landed troops in this hard fighting the Americans had to land the 77th division as reinforcements.

"Fighting is still going on. The individual resistance of the Japanese shows no decline. The Americans cannot relax even for a moment. The marines have to fight without a moment's rest against small Japanese units resisting stubbornly from scattered, solid underground strongholds. The equipment and rations of the Japanese are good and because of this the powerful fire power of the Americans is ineffective.

"The American air forces have to demolish these positions one by one. Even at night there is no time for rest. Some Japanese try to filter into the American lines by pretending that they are Americans returning with reports from the front. They shout in perfect English, 'From the front,' and succeed in fooling the sentries."

Menoekwari Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 20.—Intercepting a group of six large-sized enemy planes that made an abortive raid on our position at Menoekwari in the western part of New Guinea Island on August 18, Japanese Forces there promptly repulsed all the raiders.

HALIFAX SEES ROOSEVELT

Discusses Meeting Held With Churchill and V-1 Attacks

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U.S., called at the White House today and conferred with President Roosevelt on the results reached in the conference with Prime Minister Churchill, according to a Washington dispatch.

After the conference, Lord Halifax said that he had reported to the President the situation concerning the V-1 attacks.

German Press Hails Cooperation Message Dispatched by Ogata

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—All German newspapers last week, hailed the message of Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, to the German press, and expressed satisfaction with his statement revealing Japan's determination to fight for final victory in full cooperation with Germany.

JAPAN-THAI AMITY IS BEING FOSTERED

1st Anniversary of Pact Finds 2 States Cooperating Closely for New Order

August 20, which marks the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty between Japan and Thailand by which four Malai provinces and two Shan States were annexed to Thai territory finds the two nations cooperating fully in the spirit of their alliance and driving forward for the liberation of Greater East Asia.

Through the Treaty between Japan and Thailand Concerning the Territories of Thailand in Malaya and Shan Region the Thai population increased by 1,500.000 and her territory by 64,000 square kilometers, according to the Mainichi dispatch from Bangkok. As a result, Thailand became a nation of 20,000,000 people with an area of 650,000 square kilometers, and her prestige as a powerful independent nation was raised still more.

On this memorable day, Thailand is being led by a new Cabinet headed by Major Khuang Abhaiwongse, the youthful 43-year-old Prime Minister, and each of the 20,000,000 people of Thailand feels the vigorous drive of youth.

With the war becoming a protracted one, a degree of discomfort in daily living must be borne. That burden, however, must not be caused by policies not necessary to the nation. With this in mind, the new Prime Minister has decided that the nation will avoid work which is not connected with the war. Therefore, he has deemed as unnecessary the strict observance of the regulations for officials requiring them to wear hats and shoes. In former days, persons boarding buses and street cars were required to wear hats and ties; this too have been done away with. The new Prime Minister also has stopped the transfer of the capital to Petchabun and ordered the various organs of the Government to return to Bangkok.

The new Cabinet's characteristic lies in its aim for Japan-Thailand cooperation. Former Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram, of course, drove forward in furthering Japanese-Thai cooperation but the new Cabinet has pledged to the Assembly and the people to make closer still this cooperation between the two nations.

Soon after making this pledge the Cabinet, adhering strictly to its pledge, has been carrying on frank talks with the Japanese. In this manner, the relations between the Government and the people, and the new Government and Japan, have become even brighter than heretofore. This brightness, naturally will extend to the four Malai provinces and the two Shan States. At this anniversary of the Japan-Thailand pact, the relations between Japan and Thailand are growing still closer.

SPEER ISSUES NEW ORDER

Certain Classes of War Materials To Be Produced at Homes

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.— Albert Speer, Reich Minister of Armament and War Production, has issued a decree forbidding armament plants to produce certain classes of war materials. This measure has been taken in order to transfer the production of these articles from armament plants to homes in an effort to fully exploit German labor. This new measure will release considerable portion of armament work or for replacing workers in other lines of production so that the latter can join the armed forces.

Numerous volunteers unable to work in factories are made available by this method and by their home work these people will contribute to German war effort.

NIPPON UNITS CRUSH OVER 10 FOE PLANES AT KYUSHU, CHUGOKU

Three Rammed by Japanese—Enemy Soldiers Taken, Says Imperial Headquarters

Imperial Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units shot down 10-odd planes of the China-based U.S. air force, of which three are believed to have been rammed by Japanese planes, on Sunday afternoon when about 60 enemy planes in several formations attacked Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku area for about one hour from about 5 p.m., the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 8 p.m. on Sunday.

Japanese Forces captured some American soldiers who had descended by parachutes from the planes which were shot down, the Imperial Headquarters further revealed.

Some damage on the ground was caused to the Japanese side, the Imperial Headquarters added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
8 p.m., August 20

"1. About 60 planes of the China-based U.S. air force in several formations attacked Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku district for about an hour from about 5 p.m. on August 20.

"2. Promptly intercepting the enemy our Anti-Aircraft Units shot down 10-odd enemy planes of which three are believed to have been rammed by Japanese planes.

"Several American soldiers who descended by parachutes from the planes which had been shot down were captured.

"3. Some damage on the ground was caused on our side."

HAZARDS OF AIR ROUTE TO CHUNGKING REVEALED

Enormous Number of U.S. Airmen Meet Violent Deaths in Two Years, Life Bares

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—A very recent number of the American weekly magazine Life, has a detailed account, with illustrations, of the India to Chungking air route, according to a New York report.

With regard to the sacrifices which are exacted by this route, the story says:

"The air route from India to Chungking, which traverses untrodden mountains, is a veritable road to Hell. The Chungking regime, with its strict censorship, has a ban on the mention of anything about the route.

"It is a fact that exceedingly numerous American airmen have met with violent deaths over this route for the past two years. The sacrifices which are exacted by this route must be heavier than those which are made over any other aerial route in use in the present war. It is quite possible that the losses on our side over this route are in excess of that of any individual fighter unit of our air force."

U.S. FEARS REICH WEAPONS

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Senator James Murray, Montana Democrat, proposed today that a committee to form policies for mastery of the air be established in view of the possible attack on the United States by Germany's new weapons, reported a Washington dispatch.

"In the near future, Germany's new weapons of war might fly across the Atlantic, marking as its target the skyscrapers in New York," warned Murray. "The proposed committee, in preparedness against such an exigency, would be charged with the task of cautioning Congress to take adequate measures for the bolstering of air strength, both military and civilian," he declared.

Iceland Head to See F.D.R.

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Sven Bjoernsson, President of Iceland, is expected to reach Washington on August 24, following which he will confer with President Franklin Roosevelt and State Department leaders and afterwards visit New York, according to a dispatch from Reykijavik, capital of Iceland.

BRITAIN WEARYING OF POLISH PROBLEM

London Wishing to Abandon Issue Due to Soviet Stand, Say Berlin Circles

Domei

BERLIN, August 18.—It is becoming more and more evident that the British wish to withdraw from the impossible situation caused by the Soviet attitude toward the Polish problem, Berlin political circles opine.

The Goeteborg's Posten remarks that the Polish population should learn a lesson from the example of the Warsaw revolt. The difficulty of a collaboration with the Western Powers for geographical reasons, seems to indicate the road on which London wants to send Poland, namely the way of a collaboration with Moscow.

The Kremlin, aware of the helplessness of Britain, showered the exile General Sosnovsky with scornful reproaches for ordering the poorly equipped Poles in Warsaw to revolt and for accusing the Red Army for its passive attitude.

Not General Bor but the Red troops would liberate Warsaw as well as numerous other Polish towns, General Sosnovsky was told. There was no doubt that Moscow would derive from this military achievement the right to decide Poland's future fate.

The first practical steps on this road have already been taken. The so-called Polish National Council of Lublin in its first plenary session issued the first laws and decrees for Poland regardless of the still undecided position of the Mikolajczyk Government. On this occasion the Polish National Council thanked the government of the Soviet Union and the Red Army for the liberation. The fighting army of the underground faction in Warsaw was not mentioned at all.

The declarations made in a certain European capital by a former Polish diplomat who disposes of good relations with the Polish Exile Government in London, also serve to illuminate the backgrounds of the recent revolt in Warsaw, the details of which have already been reported.

According to this Polish diplomat, the Polish circles in London are not only generally dissatisfied with Great Britain's attitude toward Poland but resent the fact that the signal for the rise of the Polish resistance movement in Warsaw was given too early.

The Poles in London are of the opinion, German political circles point out, that this mistake was due to the fact that the British authorities were wrongly informed about the speed of the Soviet advance on Warsaw. Certain Polish emigrant circles are even accusing the British Government of having intended to discredit the emigrants by the failure of the revolt and thus give direct support to the Soviet Union.

Polish Revolt Proves Futile

Domei

CRACOW, August 19.—In full expectation of help from the outside, a certain faction in Warsaw broke out in revolt behind the German fighting front at the beginning of August.

The hopelessness of the rebellion became quickly manifest when the Wehrmacht succeeded in checking the thrust of the Soviet Army while it was still a long way from Warsaw.

It has been proved that the signal for the rise of the underground movement in Warsaw was given by the Polish Exile Government in London, while Moscow promised that the already advancing Soviet armies would assist the rebels. After this assistance proved illusive, the Moscow radio and press agency attempted to wash its hands of the whole undertaking and to shift the responsibility to the Polish Exile Government in London.

It must be recalled in this connection that the Polish rebels recently broadcast the radio message: "We have been disarmed by the Russians. This is the end of the Polish army." This message is clear proof that the suppression of the revolt by the German occupation authorities was in accordance with the Soviet plans to eliminate the Polish underground movement which was proving troublesome to Moscow on account of its pro-British tendencies.

Patch Promoted in Rank

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Major-General Alexander M. Patch, Commander of the American 7th Army now invading southern France, was nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general today, according to a Washington dispatch. Patch holds the temporary rank of major-general and his present permanent rank is colonel of the infantry.

SECURITY MEET LIKELY

Parley May Be Held Among Anti-Axis on Postwar Problems

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 18.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that all the United Nations might be invited to a postwar security conference this fall if they wish. The preliminary conference Among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking is scheduled for next week.

In answer to the formal statement answering Governor Dewey's recent charges, that the four major nations intended to coerce the rest of the United Nations and dominate the world by force, the Secretary said that Dewey's concern was utterly and completely unfounded. He added that at no time has any of the powers contemplated any such domination by force. Hull said that he would welcome a meeting on peace plans with Dewey and any others if they came in a nonpartisan spirit. This was reported by the Associated Press.

SWEDES CAUTIONED ON ANTI-AXIS PLANS

British - U.S. - Soviet Postwar Schemes Endanger Small Nations, It Is Said

Gunnar Myrdal's latest book "A Warning Against Peace Optimism" in which the well-known Swedish political economist warns his fellow countrymen against the illusion that the Americans and British will succeed in building up for themselves, Sweden, and the world in general a satisfactory economic order, was favorably commented on in an editorial of Stockholm's Tidningen, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

Upon his return to Sweden from a lengthy visit to America, Myrdal appeared sceptical in regard to the present harmony among the big anti-Axis Powers—Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, as well as the plans to create a world organization on the lines of the League of Nations.

In connection with Myrdal's book, the leading writer of Stockholm's Tidningen writes that the sympathy entertained by the Swedish public for the western Powers, even if it did not harm Sweden's policy of neutrality, nevertheless contained certain elements of danger.

It was emphasized that due to this sympathy, public opinion in Sweden was not critical enough toward British and American propaganda. The appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon Powers by the people frequently tended to be naive. They failed to recognize that these Powers, too, were pursuing a policy of furthering their own interests which certainly did not always coincide with Sweden's interests or those of the small nations.

Many illusions are being entertained regarding the period after this war. It is generally believed that everything will be self-regulated and all will be well if only the war would end and the anti-Axis comes out victorious, the writer added.

Such an unrealistic way of looking at things will cause numerous difficulties to Swedish foreign policy after the war, he went on. In view of this, it is advisable to impart to the Swedish people a more correct idea about international relations and problems than the one obtainable from one-sided propaganda. In this respect, Gunner Myrdal's book deserves the fullest attention, the Tidningen's editorial writer asserted.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 19

In Normandy, the planned German detaching movements across the Orne and the Dives eastward are being carried out in fighting the enemy, who has penetrated into the area of Trun from the north. Heavy tank-battles took place yesterday. In the area northeast of Chartres, enemy thrusts were checked. North of the city, the German rearguards along the Seine at Mantes and Vernon are fighting with foremost American scouting parties.

In southern France, the enemy increased his pressure in landing troops. Several enemy attacks supported by tanks, launched against the landfront of Toulon, were repulsed. The enemy yesterday lost 22 aircraft in combats over Normandy and occupied western Europe. In waters off the French landing head an enemy 6,000-ton transport was severely damaged by German bombers.

The retaliation fire on London is being continued.

In Italy, fighting activity flared up again yesterday especially along the Adriatic coast. Several enemy thrusts supported by tanks were repelled.

On the lower Dniester renewed Soviet attempts to cross the river were foiled. In the Carpathians forefield, Hungarian troops occupied dominating hills southwest of Delatyn. On the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, enemy resistance to our attacks was considerably stiffened.

Northeast of Warsaw, the enemy, supported by tanks and battleplanes, launched an attack on a wide front, but owing to the stiff German defense and immediate counter-attacks, was able to achieve only slight success. On both sides of Vilkovishken the Soviets, with strong infantry and tank forces, continued their attempts to break through. All enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. Some dents were sealed off. Heavy enemy attacks on the Latvian front in the Modohn sector have collapsed. German counter-attacks are in progress against enemy salients. In Esthonia heavy fluctuating fighting is continued west of Lake Pleskau. Soviet fighting groups which succeeded in breaking through were wiped out in counter-attacks.

Escort vessels of a German convoy in northern Norwegian waters sank two Soviet motor-torpedoboats and damaged a third one severely.

LUFTWAFFE DOWNS 44 ENEMY RAIDERS

Hostile Planes Over Western Front Heavily Blasted— Belgium Blind-Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—The Luftwaffe on Friday shot down 44 anti-Axis planes over the Western Front, the German military authorities announced today. The same announcement disclosed that German battle plane formations attacked enemy concentrations in the Falaise and Argentan sectors. They strafed British-Canadian vehicles and artillery positions and knocked four enemy planes out of the skies in these sectors.

The announcement also said that American bombers invaded the air over the Donau sector this morning and bombed the Ploesti sector. Damage was small because the planes bombed from super-high altitude, the same announcement said. Four enemy planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft batteries.

Anti-Axis bombers on Friday also subjected Rumanian territory to indiscriminate bombing, where casualties and damage were caused, the announcement added.

Belgian Areas Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 19.—Anti-Axis bombers, on August 18, swept over Belgium in a blind-bombing raid and attacked various cities in the area including Namur and Liege, according to a dispatch from Brussels.

Especially, the central section of Namur was almost totally destroyed and the known dead, up to this afternoon, totaled over 200 with over 250 others injured.

ALGIERS TO CONCLUDE PACT

Britain and U.S. Will Sign Agreement on Occupied France

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Evoue Auphan, Representative of the Algiers regime, returned to London yesterday to report on the negotiations carried on with the United States Government respecting the administration of the occupied French territory and, according to a Reuter report, an agreement concerning the civil administration in occupied France will be signed next week between the Anglo-American Powers and the Algiers regime.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will sign for the British Government and Rene Mangril, member of the Foreign Committee will sign for the Algiers regime, while the one with the United States will be signed by General Dwight Eisenhower, representing the United States Army, and General Koenig, representing the French rebel army.

With the conclusion of the proposed agreement, the Algiers regime is expected to move to France.

Morishima Leaves Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, August 18. (Delayed)—Goro Morishima, Minister of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, left Moscow for Japan today to submit his report to the home Government. Accompanying Minister Morishima are Seishiro Takahashi and Naosuke Komuro, first and second interpreters respectively of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, who have recently been appointed to new posts at home.

Canadian Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—The loss of the corvette Regina while going to aid a merchant vessel in the invasion waters off France was announced by the Canadian navy today, according to an Ottawa dispatch. Two crew members were killed, and 26 sailors and an officer are missing. The Regina is the seventeenth warship lost by the Canadian navy.

Argentine Vessel on Fire

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—A fire resulting from an oil tank explosion aboard the 10,000-ton Argentine steamship, Rio De La Plata, consumed all of her 5,000 tons of cargo shortly before her scheduled sailing today, according to a dispatch from Acapulco, Mexico. The vessel was scheduled to sail for South America this afternoon with 250 passengers.

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2 Germans, Eager to Serve Fatherland, Flee From India to Japanese Position

Domei

BURMA, August 18.—Two Germans H. 36, and F. 32, who had been detained at the Dehra Dun internment camp situated at the foot of the Himalayas since the start of the European War, in September, 1939 miraculously escaped from the camp and after having laboriously traveled more than 3,000 kilometers over rugged mountains and thick jungles, recently reached a Japanese position on the southern Indo-Burmese front.

Spurred by the love for their fatherland which is confronting a serious crisis, the two Germans, H. and F., who had been interned for some three years at the Dehra Dun interment camp successfully escaped the strict watch and recently reached a Japanese position. Now under protection of the Japanese, they are patiently awaiting the day when they will be able to return among their fellow-countrymen who are now shouldering the destiny of Germany.

H. had been employed by certain German firms in Sumatra and Java till he was interned in Java in May, 1940.

F. holds a Doctor of Law degree and sojourned in Ceylon, Malai and Burma till he was arrested in September, 1939, at Bombay. While detained at the Dehra Dun internment camp he became acquainted with H. Not being able to live in peace when they heard about the crisis confronting their fatherland, H. and F. eagerly waited for a chance to escape.

There are some 1,700 Germans interned at the camp and many of them had attempted to escape on 50-odd occasions, but none of them had succeeded. H. said he had tried to escape twice before in vain. Once, he said, he was recaptured when he had reached as far as the southern Indo-Burmese border.

The recent escape of H. and F. was the first instance of successful flight. Having completely recovered from their extreme exhaustion under the warm protection of the Japanese, they alternately gave an account of their dangerous exodus and at the same time disclosed the true condition they had witnessed in India, in an interview with a Japanese correspondent on August 16.

Profited by Past Failures

H: "Prior to the recent escape, I had planned to leave camp secretly on two different occasions, but each time I had to experience bitter failure. In spite of the failures, my determination for flight became firm and resolute. After I met Mr. F. we planned to escape together."

F. "Those who had attempted to escape mostly headed for Afghanistan while a few turned toward Tibet through the Himalayas, but every time they were captured before they reached their destinations. Having learned the lessons from other's failures, we decided to set our course toward Burma. In view of the partial success achieved by H. when he escaped toward Burma disguised as an Englishman, we decided to wear British officer's uniforms when traveling by train. As all the British usually carried with them sufficient cash, we prepared some 900 rupees so that we would not be suspected. On a certain night, we stealthily climbed over the double wire-entanglements and fortunately escaping the watchful eyes of the guards there, started on our dangerous exodus. Following the escape, we spent five days amid the dense jungles where we discarded our old clothes and put on British military uniforms. Behaving as British officers, we left the jungle area and by bus went to Saharanpur Station. From there, we rode on an express train bound for Calcutta. Seeing many British officers aboard the train, we took utmost care to act as one of them."

H. "Once, when we were having tea in a dining-car, we saw a group of British officers, a Major, Captain and Sergeant-Major sitting close to us. Afraid to be spoken to, F. and I had to continue our conversation without interval. In Calcutta, we stayed three days at the Young Men's Christian Association. While there, we associated with British and American soldiers, going to theaters or canteens together with the latter. We were astounded to see American soldiers fooling with women, taking them around in automobiles. British soldiers were better disciplined. American soldiers, on the contrary, acted as though they were there out for pleasure hunting.

"We did not go out much while in Calcutta, but we heard that the British did not mix with the Americans much, because the latter were getting higher pay. We were rather disgusted with the American soldiers who lavishly bought up watches, cigarette-cases and other goods. Some of them even purchased an imitation medal and proudly wearing it, had their pictures taken to send home."

Hazardous Trip Described

F. "Strict vigilance, both in the military services and civilian circles, is maintained inside of India. The gendarmes supervise the soldiers but the C.I.D., or the special police, has no power over the military services. Therefore, tactfully weaving our way in and out, at times among the soldiers then again among the general populace, we managed to get safely past many a hazardous situation.

H. "As I had been to Cox Bazaar before, from Calcutta onward we decided to head for that place. On the X day of X month we boarded a train at Calcutta. On arriving at Goalundo we made our way down the river by boat to Chandpur and from here we once more took a train as far as Chittagong.

"When we were getting off the boat at Chandpur, the gendarmes at the wharf told us that the landing of all soldiers was prohibited. They said they would inspect our certificates. For a moment we were in a quandary. But pretending that we were from the districts we passed ourselves off as company employes and safely passed the danger.

"As soon as we reached Chittagong, we entered the Indian residential district. Chittagong was virtually overrun with West African troops. Our route from this spot would have to be tramped on foot. We prepared ourselves with a map cut out from the newspapers. After crossing the XX River on a certain day, we concealed ourselves during the day in jungles or other safe spots and walked during the nights.

F. "At times we ran across Indian sentinels and were questioned suspiciously, and at other times we couldn't get any boat because they had all been requisitioned by the army. At such times we would often cajole the Indian populace to help us out. When our food ran out, we had to live on mango and bananas for several days. We had to undergo many trying days until we reached the Japanese positions.

F. and H. "On the morning of a certain day, we finally managed to reach a certain spot which we believed to be Japanese positions. But there were no Japanese soldiers. So we had to trek on again. As we pushed our way through the thick jungles, we heard a noise like the sawing of wood, so we hurriedly turned about and started to advance along a little stream.

"Arriving at a stretch of sandy land we stopped to rest. Suddenly, we saw three soldiers ahead of us. They were Japanese soldiers, resembling those we had seen in the movies and pictures. We raised our hands. The three soldiers waved to us, signaling us to come nearer. We approached them and with the Japanese words memorized in readiness for such occasion we said, 'We are Germans.'

Safe in Japanese Hands

"We were now in the friendly hands of the Japanese Forces. Thirty-four days had passed since our escape from Dehra Dun prison. Weary and exhausted from the long, strenuous journey H. fainted when we were taken in by the Japanese Forces. It seems almost incredible that we should have survived all the dangers and be here alive and well.

F. "The papers we read at the internment camp all carried stories vilifying Germany. The press also tried to implant fear in the hearts of the Indian populace by saying that they would be subjected to atrocities by the Japanese soldiers. This is the first time I had come in contact with Japanese soldiers. What impressed us first of all was their youthful appearance and brimming energy. And they always laughed merrily. Then again, the relations between the officers and the men are wonderfully congenial. A gap, stiff and cold, exists between a British soldier and his superior, and the privates are always railing against their superiors.

H. "Unless the commanding officer is around, the British soldiers take matters in their own hands and do whatever they like. Often, at most critical moments, they were perfectly helpless. The Japanese soldiers are greatly different. I had visited Japan in 1939, so I was not entirely unfamiliar with the Japanese. I now realized with full force the love of nature so deeply imbedded in the hearts of the Japanese soldiers and the firm confidence of ultimate victory deeply implanted in each breast.

H. and F. "In our opinion, the anti-British movement in India has received a setback due to the imprisonment of many of the leaders. At one time the anti-British movement was carried on vigorously and had roused considerable discussion throughout the country. Rumors travel fast. The news of Calcutta bombing reached us at Dehra Dun and the damages were reported to be ten times the actual casualties. When the Japanese Forces were marching into India, we even heard reports of the fall of Dimapur.

F. "With the outbreak of the World War, Britain immediately changed India into a wartime structure and for the first two years made India the source of material supply and manpower. However, with the declaration of war by Japan against America and Britain, India became the base of war against Japan. Stopping all imports to India from England and assisted by the capital invested by the United States Government and the American capitalists and also by utilizing the capital in India, Britain sought to industrialize India. Machinery parts were sent from America and assembled at special factories in India operated by the Americans.

"It is not only militarily that America has edged her way into India, for American influence in the economic field is also clearly noticeable. The financial situation in India may be divided into two phases. One is concerned with the prosecution of war and the other with the existence of the Indian nationals. In connection with the first phases of Indian economics, the Government is endeavoring to give all efforts for the maintenance of fair prices. But with regard to the livelihood of the people, prices have skyrocketed tremendously and the ration system seems to have fallen down completely. As a result, the masses are suffering greatly.

H. "We, as well as all our countrymen in internment, are firmly confident of ultimate Axis victory. Ever since our escape our one passionate desire is to return to Germany at the earliest possible time to fight against the enemy."

AIR FORCE IS VITAL IN LANDING MOVES

Land-Based Aircraft Superior To Carrier-Borne Planes in Executing Vital Task

Ever since the conception of Second Front has played a role in the military-political phraseology of our days, the problem of "Landing" has been holding the very center of all military discussions, writes Heinz Bongartz in the latest issue of the German weekly, Das Reich, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday.

Apart from the daringly conceived German landing operations in Norway, which became the real opening bar of the struggle between Germany and Great Britain, the war in East Asia raised this problem from the very first moment, since the Japanese developed the overwhelming majority of their operations on landings of all kinds. Landing thus became a major strategical question of the second world war.

In East Asia as well as in Europe, landings will have to occupy the center of Anglo-American plans for coming days.

Landing is a question of maritime power in its modern form with strong support from the air, and it is certain that today a considerable share has to be born by aerial power. Without the latter it is no longer possible to carry out a landing against an enemy who has a strong air force at his disposal. This, however, is the case with all belligerent Powers, and thereby with all landing objectives, unless remote, weakly defended islands in the Pacific are concerned. There, of course, a few light units and transports fully suffice as carriers of the landing enterprise.

Enemy Given Surprise

The history of landings as such may be divided into two categories; the first of which is predominatingly represented by the landing operations carried out by Germany and Japan. All of them, in some way or other, were based on the moment of surprise and were directed against an enemy who was not yet fully ready for defense. They, therefore, mostly did not stand in need of any massed offensive preparations, but were more like coups de main. This was most pronouncedly the case in the fight for Norway, and the Japanese landings in Malaya, the Philippines, Guam, Wake, and Borneo.

As a probably unique phenomenon of landing strategy the struggle for Norway will go down in history, the reason being that two opponents were arming for a landing in the same area there. Secondly, this event will remain unique because of the two adversaries the one who was inferior in naval strength and whose starting position in proportion to that of the enemy showed every disadvantage, was victorious.

The dividing line between this kind of surprise landings and today's landing operations, which are based on the massed effect of arms and a huge special technical apparatus, must actually be drawn where Germany's and Japan's operations ended in fortification works on the coasts and islands that had been conquered, that is, therefore, where the driven out opponent was faced with the task of regaining the lost positions. He, on his part, had now to line up against an enemy who would no longer permit himself to be surprised by landings of a coup de main-like character, but in months and even years of work prepared for defense.

True, it is not possible to draw an accurate dividing line between the German-Japanese and Anglo-American landing operations, for the Anglo-American landings in Northwest Africa, for intsance, entailed practically no risks since the French were not seriously intending to fight, while the Germans and Japanese in other battle zones met with stiff resistance.

Island Landing Described

Even if there may exist certain differences between the requirements of a landing operation in East Asia and one in Europe, nevertheless certain principles have evolved in strategic and tactical respect which apply everywhere. Naturally, within this compass, much depends on whether a landing is planned on an island or a continental coast. Should the first be the case as in all the island fighting in East Asia, there are far more possibilities for the attackers than for the defenders, since the former are here in a position, in accordance with their potential power and the length of their communication routes, to hit the defenders, too, in their most vulnerable spot, that is overseas supplies and reinforcements.

This possibility does not exist, on the other hand, in an attack on a coast of the mainland. Here the most the attacker can do, is to try and disturb the opponents' supplies from the air. One factor, however, is decisive for both kinds of landing operations alike. This is the necessity to be in the air at least so strong that the approach of the landing fleet and the transports of troops and material, which mostly take a long time and must be continuously kept up, can be closely screened against the attacks of the defenders' air force.

Moreover, the attacker must be in a position to assist the landed forces in their fighting on the ground. This is indispensable, at least for the beginning of a landing enterprise. In brief, without clear superiority in the air no permanent landing can be carried out according to the experiences gained so far.

Of general importance for all landings is, therefore, the question how air supremacy can be gained and safeguarded. This is not so much a problem of amassing superior air formations, as of bringing them up to their targets. The employ of carrier borne planes must necessarily remain limited, both as to number and value. The capacity of an airplane carrier is limited; it seldom surpasses 50 to 60 planes.

Land-Based Craft

Moreover, carrier borne planes, as special aircraft that have to cope with certain conditions when taking off and landing, are nearly always inferior to land-based aircraft. In particular they cannot come up in effectiveness and range to the big multiple-engined planes of the size of land bombers, although the last word has certainly not been spoken yet in technical regard. Due to this, the attacker today always endeavors to choose, if possible, the object of his attack in such a way that he can use his air squadrons from a land base.

It is at least desirable to have air bases so close to the object selected for the attack that one can take a hand with long-range fighter planes, prepare the attack, disturb the enemy's maritime traffic and his ports by large scale air attacks, and with parachutists and air-borne troops from such long distance formations make the attempt to conquer one or two airports before or simultaneously with the actual landing enterprise from the sea.

Press Comments

Sunday, August 20

OUR EXPECTATIONS OF PETAIN GOVERNMENT

ASAHI—The war situation in northwestern France has undergone a great change and Paris, as announced by the German military authorities, is now included in the various cities on the front line. At the same time, it has been brought to light that included in the anti-Axis forces that have landed at several points in South France are one mechanized division and other units of the rebel army belonging to the De Gaulle regime. The two facts stated above have placed, for the first time since June, 1940, the French Government and people under the most important situation where they are required to exercise their utmost discretion, lest they incur great misfortune themselves.

Four years ago, the Petain Government signed an armistice with the German Government, thinking that restoration of peace was near at hand. But it was mistaken in this connection. In consideration of the prominent international position she had occupied in prewar days, as well as of the necessity to maintain her overseas territories, France, before deciding on her future policy, will have to consider the position of the French people relative to her history and geography. The right course for France to follow is, we believe, to maintain close cooperation with other countries in the European Continent. She should by no means allow herself to fall under the control of the Anglo-American Powers.

From this point of view, we believe that the Petain Government, as the only legitimate government of France since 1940, will have to maintain the policy it has been following in the past four years.

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DEFEAT OF ENEMY AT SABANG IS TOLD

Crippling Blow Dealt British-Indian Fleet During Attack On July 25

By H. MIKURI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE.—As announced sometime ago by the Imperial Headquarters, a powerful unit of the British-Indian Fleet, acting in unison with the American counter-offensive operations in the Pacific area, on the morning of July 25 attacked Sabang Island, north of Sumatra, with the aim of recapturing Sumatra and Malai. Crack Japanese Air, Land and Sea Forces, which had been waiting to crush the foe, immediately met the enemy and instantly sank two enemy destroyers and one submarine, besides heavily damaging another destroyer and shooting down a number of enemy aircraft, thus inflicting staggering blows on the enemy.

According to a certain Paymaster-Lieutenant, the battle lasted for about one hour, during which the enemy warships incessantly bombarded the Japanese. Moreover, the enemy aircraft strafed our Forces. However, the Japanese fully displayed their strength and safely guarded the important strategic base, scoring brilliant war results. The enemy showed an unusually strong fighting spirit in the recent attack on Sabang because he is desperately trying to gain control of the air and sea in the Indian Ocean.

The Paymaster-Lieutenant related the story of the one-hour battle as follows:

"The intense activities of the Japanese anti-aircraft batteries threw the enemy air formation into confusion. Some enemy planes fled with smoke trailing from their tails, while others went down in a mass of flames. Four enemy destroyers suddenly approached Sabang harbor. They discharged several torpedoes against a Japanese warship in the harbor, and then they began to bombard us. Acting in unison with the bombardment from the destroyers, enemy cruisers which were in the waters north of the island, also began to bombard our positions. The guns of a Japanese battery then opened fire, and the Japanese warship, which had skillfully evaded the enemy torpedoes, also began to shell the enemy. Thus, the harbor was instantly turned into a furious battle scene.

"The persistent, desperate counter-attacks of the enemy destroyers fast subsided in ferocity due to the strong and effective Japanese gunfire and an air of confusion began to prevail in the enemy fleet. Our torpedo-boats rushed into the midst of the enemy squadron and released their deadly missiles against the first enemy destroyer. Simultaneously, a shell fired from a certain battery hit the enemy warship while a torpedo also made a direct hit. The deadly missiles proved fatal as the enemy destroyer sank instantaneously.

"Presently, the enemy fleet was driven into utter confusion and the destroyers started to flee. The attempt proved futile, however, as the Japanese battery trapped the second destroyer with strong gunfire. The enemy warship was muffled in flame and then sank after terrific explosions. Three other destroyers were also hit but managed to flee under cover of a smoke-screen.

"Then, a report of the instantaneous destruction of an enemy submarine was conveyed to us from a certain staff officer. The feat had been accomplished almost simultaneously with the sinking of the first enemy destroyer.

"It was learned that Japanese aircraft which had been attacking the enemy naval units in collaboration with the ground forces discovered a large-sized enemy submarine when the latter emerged off the southwestern coast of Sabang Island.

"The Japanese planes lost no time in attacking the enemy undersea-craft. While it was submerging, deadly bombs unleashed by the Japanese hit the vessel, smashing it to pieces. Thus, in a one-hour battle, the Japanese Army, Naval and Air Forces completely crushed the enemy fleet."

N.Z. Bares Casualties

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Total casualties among the New Zealand airmen since the beginning of the war to the end of March were 3,063 which included 2,210 killed or presumed killed, 93 missing but believed dead, 314 missing and 445 prisoners, a Wellington dispatch said today.

F.D.R. Meeting Churchill

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—President Roosevelt revealed at a press interview today that he will confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the near future, says a Washington report received here.

U.S. Attacks on Nippon Will See Same Fate As Invasion by Mongols of 700 Years Ago

By YASOTARO MORRI

(Continued From yesterday)

In the crisis of the 13th century, a furious storm raged and sent practically all of the Mongol war vessels with men aboard to the bottom of the sea overnight. The Mongol side admitted the defeat, stating that only three men found their way home. "Three men" is an exaggeration, but it is correct to say that it was a virtual annihilation of the entire invading forces; that the commanding officers barely escaped with their lives, abandoning their men to the mercy of the storm. The Nippon side describes the storm as a "divine gale." It is natural that all Nippon should be grateful for this timely, heavenly help.

The Nipponese realize, however, that the "divine gale" does not blow for the asking. They know that they should not depend on something the availability of which is uncertain. They go a step farther. They make supreme efforts the result of which would be tantamount to the raging of the "divine gale." The superhuman fighting spirit as has been manifested by all Japanese at the firing front that even the dull-headed Yankees are compelled to appreciate, admire, even to fear, is the "divine gale" that is raging in a different form. The gale has sent to the bottom of the Pacific—how many American warcraft and men, we have not counted them all yet—and the supreme commander of the invading forces, one Douglas MacArthur, has shown himself smarter than the commanding officers of the Mongol forces. He flew off to Australia at the ominous sign of the approaching gale and played safe.

Japan Answers Challenge

The Mongol chief, in 1274, having sent a small-scale expeditionary force to Nippon, thought it had the desired effect of scaring Nippon, in spite of the fact that 13,000 out of the entire force of 23,000 perished overnight in a furious storm. The chief then dispatched what proved to be the last envoy to Nippon. The authority in Kamakura, representing Nippon, permitted the envoy and his suite to proceed to Kamakura. This was the first time that a Mongol envoy was allowed to proceed to the seat of the administrative power and he naturally anticipated a successful result, for his mission. The envoy and suite were all taken to the beach at Tatsu-no-Kuchi, near Kamakura, and, for having brought an insulting message, were beheaded.

The Mongol chief, ignorant of the fate of his envoy and suite for a long time, instead of becoming apprehensive of any untoward event, considered the delay in their return home as rather a good omen foretelling their success.

The modern Mongol chief, by magna vox propaganda about his armed force, had been confident that Nippon would be thoroughly cowed and interpreted the last-minute efforts by Nippon's ambassadors to solve the pending problems as a sign of Nippon's weakness and grew proportionately domineering.

To the provocative message from the Mongol chief, the Kamakura authority answered in no mistakable manner which even the vanity-swollen Mongol chief could not fail to understand. To the similarly insulting demands from Washington, Tokyo barked her answer through the cannon's mouth, in a most definite and resolute manner so that the American chief will have reason to remember Pearl Harbor in association with the short-sighted over-confidence in his malevolent self. The parallel affords an interesting object lesson. Widely different as are the modes of coercion by the two, the motives that prompted them and the spirit with which they tried to carry out their sinister designs tally well.

Barbarism of Invaders Bared

The Mongol forces, in their invasions of 1274 and 1280, always attacked the two small islands of Iki and Tsushima on their way to the Nippon mainland. And what a gallant resistance the handful of islanders put up! The warriors and non-combatants on these islands, fighting to the last man, went down with their colors flying! And the resistance served to afford time for the home defenders to fully prepare for the eventually assaults by the enemy. What was of more importance—their heroic defense inspired the defenders on the mainland with unflinching resolution to see that their fellow patriots on those islands did not die in vain.

And what atrocities the Mongols committed on the defenders, dying and dead.

The battles raging over the small islands in the South Pacific today, where the Yankees are trying to advance over the stepping stones, one after another; where the Nippon forces are contesting every inch of ground with bulldog tenacity, making the enemy pay a huge toll and to proceed at snail's pace—all is history repeating itself.

And the Yankee atrocities—the details of inhuman cruelties deliberately committed by these wretched modern vandals are too revolting to be mentioned here. When the details are out, as they will sooner or later, it is doubtful if any American, with a spark of manhood life, will enjoy his morning coffee after being informed of the hellish cruelties committed by his blood-thirsty fellow Americans on their erstwhile gallant foes, either seriously wounded or already dead, going one better over their Mongol examples in brutal crimson deeds.

Should the Yankees ever approach Nippon's mainland, if they ever should be so successful, what awaits them there? Obliging history will repeat the same old story once told by the Mongol invaders—only it will be more calamitous.

These similarities confirm that history repeats, but there is one distinct feature that equally demonstrates how history moves in the same vicious circle. Nippon, in the days of the Mongol chief, as well as in any of her later periods, never thought herself weak, never thought of letting any attempt on her dignity pass unchallenged. In those days, when whoever ruled over China and the countries bordering her domain regarded himself the lord and master of the whole world—and Nippon must have appeared to him a tiny bit of a country clinging to the fringe of civilization that might be tamed to behave with a show of arms—Nippon always stood erect and talked as an equal. To all formal messages that the rulers of whatever dynasty addressed to the Imperial Throne in Nippon, Nippon's reply would start in this fashion:

Proud Japanese Dignity

"The Sovereign of the land where the sun rises, sends His greetings to the Sovereign of the land where the sun sets. . . ." The phraseology comes in shining contrast to the style of similar messages addressed to such a ruler in China by those nominally independent but factually vassal States which would begin in this way:

"To the August Sovereign of . . . dynasty who rules over the known domain, the humble ruler of. . . . most meekly offers his greetings . . ."

Trifling though this epistlary form in official messages might seem, it was a matter of grave importance that affected the vanity and dignity of the one addressed, and the Mongol chief, as were other rulers in China, must have felt it irritating to see Nippon so stiff-necked. As far as Nippon was concerned, however, the "bigness" of territorial size, material wealth or armed equipment of others never impressed her as herself being in any way inferior. It was this valiant spirit, this granite moral fiber that, once aroused, assumed the fiery temper that flings back at the face of the audacious international gangsters a clear-cut, determined answer—come what may, invasion or no invasion.

This national spirit runs through Nippon's history and will run for ages eternal, repulsing any external attempt to compel her into submission. But it is at the very last minute, however, when all peaceful means in her command to persuade the other side is exhausted and she is pressed to the wall with no alternatives left except either of abject submission or bold defiance, that she hits back.

Champion of E. Asia Races

All these similarities notwithstanding, there is also another distinct feature that distinguishes Nippon of today from Nippon of the days of the Mongol chief. In the 13th century, Nippon had only to defend herself. The war with the Mongol chiefly concerned Nippon only.

The War of Greater East Asia, like that of the Mongol invasion, is one of self-defense. But here, she has an added task that makes the war one of the most significant of all modern wars. Nippon is championing the cause of the oppressed peoples of East Asia; she is determined to relieve them forever from the tentacles of the monster white octopus. She must WIN, and she will, no matter what the sacrifice or how long it takes. The fate of the peoples of East Asia depends upon the outcome of the war. The enemies had been really invading East Asia for over a century and their arrogance had so grown as to menace the very existence of Nippon till she, a proud and independent nation, could no longer look on with arms akimbo and leave everything to the pleasure of the highway robbers.

In a war of this magnitude, with the front extending from the freezing North down to the scorching South, and Nippon fighting single-handed a combined force of the most powerful enemies in the world, against the greatest odds ever known, there is bound to be local reverses here and there once in a while. But as a whole, Nippon is winning and her confidence is daily waxing stronger in her ultimate victory. The day is approaching when the chief at the White House will learn a bitter lesson—that sheer physical force alone, however strong and formidable, can accomplish nothing; and, quaking before the hundreds of thousands of accusing fingers of the victims of his insatiable greed pointing to his wild-eyed, sallow face, he will acutely feel himself deserted by God and man—the outstanding fool of the 20th century.

N. CHINA'S RESOLVE IS VOICED BY KUAN

Must Display Strength as Rear Base for Japanese Ally, Says Information Chief

Domei

PEKING, August 19.—The determination to manifest still more fully the power of North China as a rear supply base and to drive forward in close cooperation with Japan for the construction of China and the defense of Asia was expressed today by Kuan I-hfien, President of the Board of Information of the North China Political Affairs Commission. Mr. Kuan, in his statement entitled, "In Answer to the Declaration of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China," spoke in substance as follows:

"It is a matter of joy to us that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued their recent important declaration and made clear their attitude toward the revival and construction of China. Prior to this, the significance of the operations on the continent was clarified by our ally Japan in a Government statement through which we were able to understand fully the significance of the operations in Honan and Hunan.

"The enemy, America, in order to hide the blows it has suffered in the Pacific is using Chinese territory as air bases and is carrying out such barbarous acts as indiscriminately bombing innocent people. Recently, America has been even sending out land forces and are trying to turn China into scorched earth. Our ally, Japan, has smashed the enemy and put into practice the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. In answer to Japan's friendship we must re-recognize the true intentions of our ally. With the declaration of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces as the turning point, we must manifest still more fully North China's power as a rear base, and with Japan and China working together, attain our mission of reviving China and defending Asia."

FOE PLANES PROVIDE SCRAP

Germans Salvage Train-load of Material From Single Raid

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—"Raw material raining from the skies" would be the apt description of the way in which the enemy bombers are being shot down by Germany's air defenses. About 16,000 pounds of aluminum have been salvaged from the 2,300 Anglo-American bombers destroyed during the first quarter of 1944 which sufficed for the manufacture of 16,000 fighter planes.

In the process of producing planes from this salvaged material, some 350,000,000 kilowatt hours can be saved which is equivalent to 345,000 tons of coal. In addition, other valuable materials such as spark-plugs, ball-bearings, compasses and rubber tires, exceeding the load of one railway train can generally be recovered from a single large-scale enemy raid.

U.S. Casualties Bared

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—United States army and navy figures released yesterday placed American casualties at 299,474, the army listed 244,775 through July 29 and the navy fixed its figures to date 54,699, according to a Washington dispatch. These figures included 68,156 killed, 131,796 wounded, 51,848 missing and 41,674 prisoners.

Phillips Quits Post

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—William Phillips, political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Europe, has decided to resign from his post on account of personal reasons, according to a Washington dispatch. Phillips was formerly American Ambassador to Rome.

Foe Kills 7,500 Frenchmen

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The brutality of the anti-Axis Forces in bombing non-combatants was again established when United States Senators, after visiting the Normandy front, described how in the city of Caen alone with a population of 60,000, 7,500 had been killed by anti-Axis fire. They disclosed that in a single volley, 2,500 people had been killed.

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THE NAVY

By
TOYOO IWATA
(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued From Last Week)

What more tragic conversation has ever taken place since the telephone was invented? When hope of rescue was fast dwindling and death faced them, they cried out:

"Banzai to His Majesty the Emperor!" Then there was only silence.

As the tide where this Submarine No. 43 had sunk was very strong, it took almost a month to salvage the craft. Forty-four dead sailors were picked up. There were fourteen who had evidently survived the others by a few hours. This fact was later verified by the personal testament found in the pocket of each man.

Those under First-Lieutenant Ogawa in the electric motor room had also left their testaments. Chief Warrant Officer Onizuka had written his in 'kana' (Japanese syllabary) that his children might read it. Of them all, Chief Warrant Officer Anami's was the longest. After reporting upon the submersion as it progressed step by step, he had written to his wife and children. At the end he unselfishly told his wife that he had no objection to her marrying again.

"When I left home, I already felt certain that death awaited me. Therefore I have no regrets," so ended Chief Warrant Officer Anami's letter. And then as if in afterthought he half-jokingly added one last sentence which proved that he faced death unafraid: "'Na Mu Ami Da Bu Tsu'—May my soul rest in peace! Amen!"

"In a word, the history of the Imperial Submarines is a crystal of blood and tears, and yet, strange as it may seem, the submarines have never yet seen action in real warfare," said Captain I. as he took up the main thread of his discussion again. "Therefore, it may be said that the blood and tears accompanying those early days of the submarine were shed without the hope of any glory."

"As I have told you before, in each sunken submarine which we have been unable to salvage, we firmly believe that the bearing of the whole crew must have been most admirable to the very last. This may sound rather queer to you, but I have good reason for making such a strong statement. We of the submarine crew have a spirit peculiarly our very own. Whether in the past or present, this—shall we call it—fighting, unconquerable spirit of ours, has been unique. What is this spirit? Where, when and how was it born?

"We must trace it back to the first tragedy which happened in the waters off Shinminato not far from here on April 15, thirty years ago. It was at the time of that first disaster that the indefatigable and firm foundation of our Imperial submarine spirit was laid."

Needless to say, that was the disaster of Captain Sakuma and the crew of Submarine No. 6. Imperial submarines, in those days, were still in their infancy as far as their development was concerned. We called them 'undersea craft' and not submarines. Moreover, they had very poor cruising power. Therefore, they could not go far from the submarine-tender. When the crew members left for the sea, they had to take their lunches with them in those days, for there was no galley inside the boat.

We had only nine submarines at first at that time—No. 1 to No. 9. Those small submarines were not covered with outer hulls, so their cigar-shaped bodies were directly exposed to the water. They were wholly dependent upon gasoline engines.

Of them all, the No. 6 was the smallest, displacing only 57 tons. It had no bridge and no captain's cabin. When it sailed, it was only two feet above the water. Whenever a steamboat, no matter how small, passed by, the waves used to wash this No. 6 under. Therefore, it was always excluded from maneuvers and cruises.

It was in December in the 42nd year of Meiji that First-Lieutenant Sakuma became the captain of No. 6. Before that, he had held the post of captain of the undersea crafts from No. 1 to No. 4 successively. He was, therefore, an expert on submarines. In the Russo-Japanese War he was attached to a cruiser or a torpedo-boat and distinguished himself in the battles of Port Arthur and of Japan Sea. Hence, he was quite qualified to be a naval officer.

Born in Fukui Prefecture Captain Sakuma was a person with a strong sense of responsibility and was, it is said, full of decisive action even from his childhood. His father was a Shinto priest.

Once the No. 6 came under his responsibility, he must have made up his mind to get the greatest efficiency possible out of it. In those days, everything concerning the undersea craft was an 'experiment.' Many problems were left unsolved. To solve these problems, the submarine crew had to volunteer to undertake dangerous experiments.

For instance, half-submersion by the gasoline-engine was one of the most important problems at that time. Submarine No. 6 had a speed of only 8 knots on the surface and 4 knots under water. The other submarines were not much better. That was why they were called 'Dongame' (Dull Tortoises). To retain the same speed and cruising-range under water as well as on the surface—a most difficult thing—was the goal toward which the submarine men worked so diligently.

Since the submarine would submerge while its ventilator was still protruding on the surface of the water, it was truly a most dangerous experiment to make. The ventilator had a sluice-valve, so as soon as the crew saw that the boat was beginning to submerge, they would shut it. The one risk involved was—could they shut the sluice-valve in time or not? First-Lieutenant Sakuma bravely and resolutely decided to try the possibilities on his No. 6 though it had the poorest machinery.

On the 11th of April in the 43rd year of Meiji (1909), the first submarine squadron started out on a cruise from Seto Inland Sea to Beppu. As usual, No. 6 could not accompany the squadron, so it commenced operations in the Inland Sea with its depot-ship, 'Rekisan-Maru.' On April 15 they were sailing along the coast of Shinminato. It was about 9:50 a.m. when First-Lieutenant Sakuma commenced his experiments on 'half-submersion.'

Suddenly No. 6 from its state of 'half-submersion' began to sink. At first, the Rekisan-Maru thought nothing of this, for that day it had been decided to try both the 'whole-submersion' and 'half-submersion' experiments. Thinking, therefore, that No. 6 had begun the experiment of 'whole-submersion' the Rekisan-Maru saw nothing amiss when the little submarine began to go under.

However, when it failed to reappear on the surface after some time, the crew of the Rekisan-Maru became panic-stricken. The incident was immediately reported to the submarine depotship, 'Karasaki' moored in Kure Harbor. The Karasaki at once notified the Naval Station which sent several destroyers and torpedo-boats to the spot.

Meanwhile, another submarine-tender, 'Toyohashi', which had been in Kaminoseki, also rushed to the scene and cooperating with the Karasaki spent the whole night searching around the place where the boat had gone down.

On the following day at 3 p.m. the 'Fuji' and the 'Ibuki,' vedette-boats located the sunken submarine. Salvaging operations were begun at once in the face of indescribable difficulties.

It was 10 o'clock on April 17th that the No. 6 was pulled to shore and placed in dry-dock. Needless to say, there was little hope of finding any survivors. The only question was—in what manner had the crew met death in this first submarine disaster of the Imperial Navy?

As a matter of fact, just prior to this catastrophe, a similar accident had occurred in the navy of a foreign country. When the disgraceful behavior of that panic-sticken crew had been revealed—the men all deserting their posts to crowd around the hatch in an effort to escape death—the whole world had frowned.

So it was with some misgivings not unmixed with a feeling of deep sympathy for those who died that Commander Yoshikawa and First-Lieutenant Nakashiro, ordered to investigate the inside of No. 6, entered the scene of tragedy. However, to their great joy and relief, they encountered no such disgraceful scene. In fact, so admirable was the sight that met their eyes that these two men spontaneously shouted: "All's well!"

There were no signs of panic at all. Each man had remained at his post to the last. First-Lieutenant Sakuma, the captain, was found dead in the conning-tower; Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Harayama by the electric motor-engine; Engineer Warrant Officer Suzuki, the navigator, by the steering gear. All had died a most heroic death.

(To Be Continued)

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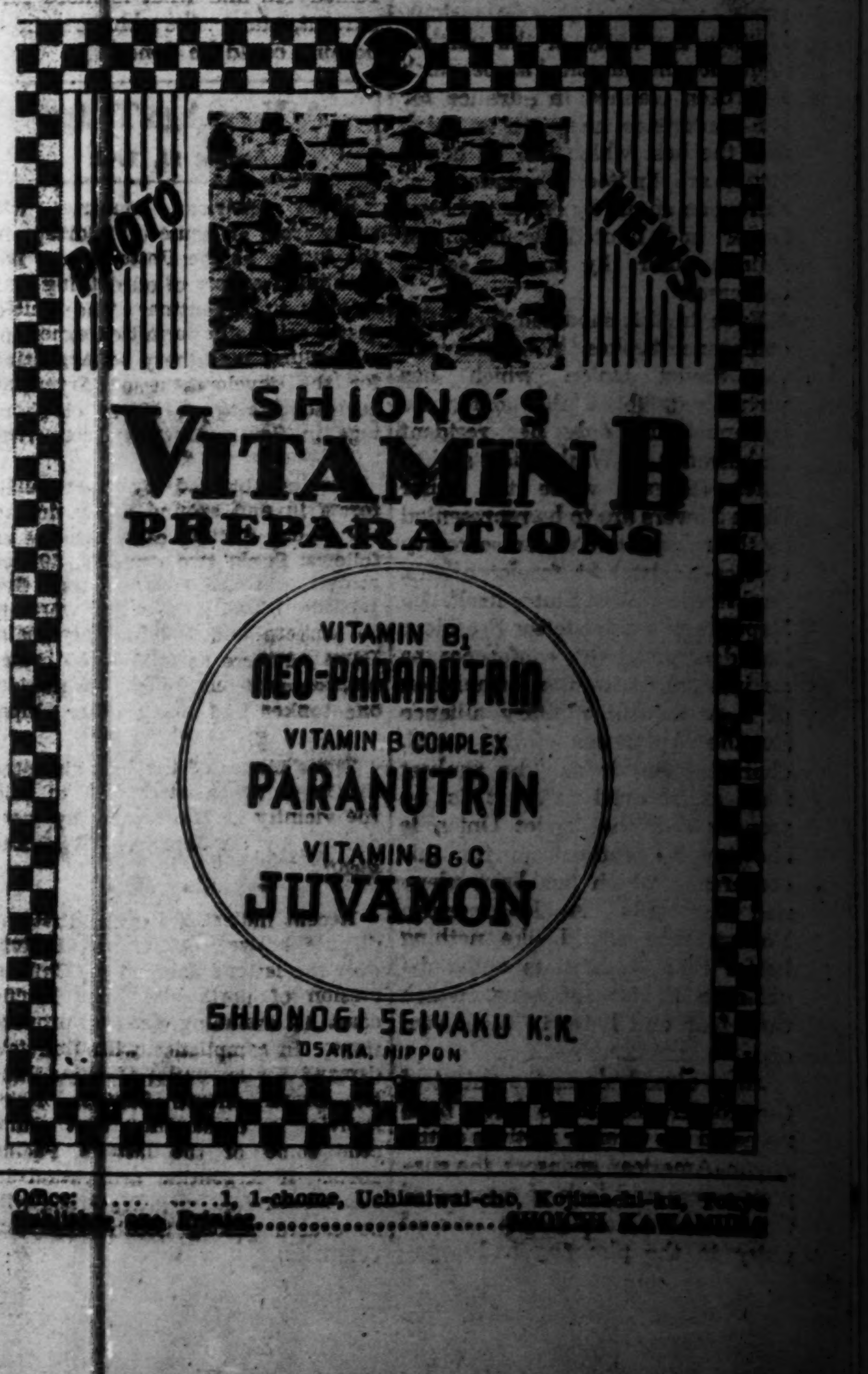

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1944

Futility at Dumbarton Oaks

At Dumbarton Oaks in the suburb of Washington there opens today another of the periodical conferences of the principal anti-Axis Powers. But already before its actual convening, it shows all signs of disagreement and failure.

Scheduled originally to start one week ago, it had to be postponed because its participants could not even agree on its fundamental aims and organization. Touted in advance as a four-Power conference which would demonstrate the unity of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking, it has had to be changed to a pair of separate three-Power conferences because of the very lack of this unity.

By drawing the Soviet Union into a general four-Power conference, the United States, abetted by Britain, apparently hoped to entrap the Soviets into commitments relating to the war in East Asia and the Pacific, and to entrap the Soviets also into commitments supporting the Anglo-American schemes for a future world organization under their domination. But the Soviet Union with realistic clarity of vision refused to participate in any discussion concerning East Asia where she and Japan enjoy friendly and peaceful relations with each other. Likewise did she not welcome the participation of Chungking in the discussion of European affairs where the latter has no legitimate interest and where she would merely serve as a pliant accomplice to any Anglo-American maneuvers against the Soviet Union.

Hence the Soviet Union's objections to the conference in the form originally envisaged by the United States and Britain. In consequence, after a week's delay, the conference is at last opening in a modified form with the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union meeting in one set of sessions and the United States, Britain, and Chungking meeting in another entirely separate set of sessions. Neither the unity of the participants nor the universal scope which had been claimed in advance for the conference has been realized, and the best which can be hoped for it are limited discussions of European affairs by one set of conferees and limited discussions of Asiatic affairs by another set of conferees.

Even in this modified form, the conference evokes the suspicion of the Soviet Union which has virtually snubbed the conference by appointing only her resident ambassador in Washington as her chief delegate while the other three Powers are to be represented by their respective under-secretary or vice-minister for foreign affairs. And in the United States itself, the Republican candidate for President has denounced the conference as an instrument for the formulation of a permanent military alliance for the domination of the world, characterizing it as "the rankest form of imperialism". It is no wonder that the Soviet Union is showing no enthusiasm for this conference which has been planned by the Anglo-American Powers who would like nothing better than to harness and subordinate Soviet influence, which they fear and hate, to their own ends.

Thus, already from the outset of the conference, there have been revealed the ulterior motives of the Anglo-American sponsors, the suspiciousness and lack of interest of the Soviet Union, and a lack of unity in the planning and organization which foredoom the conference to futility.

Chaos in Occupied Italy

Conditions in Occupied Italy continue in a downward trend, with the food situation continuing to be particularly serious despite the promises and ostensible efforts of the Anglo-Americans. As the Anglo-American armies roll northward still more Italians are being enmeshed in the net of misery. Among those now learning what it means to be under anti-Axis rule are the people of Rome. Neutral reports disclose that political and economic conditions there are fast deteriorating, that the shortage of food is becoming daily more intense, and that conflicts between the puppet Italian government and the Anglo-American authorities are growing in intensity.

According to one report, practically all the people of Rome are being forced to subsist on 500 calories of food furnished them as a daily ration. Granting that some Roman families have food stocks carried over from the previous abundant days to which they can resort, and assuming that some additions to the diet may be purchased on the black market, the desperateness of the situation may be readily seen when it is noted that diet experts the world over consider 1,500 calories a day as the minimum amount necessary for even bare subsistence. Even a 1,500 calory daily diet will inevitably lead to serious malnutrition if continued for any considerable length of time. The people of Rome are caught in a famine comparable to the horrible, British-caused famine in India. One unhealthy indication of the Roman situation is the daily increasing number of robberies.

A clear indication of the seriousness of the situation may be seen in the latest move made by the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories. This move of August 15, by which the administration of three areas in Italy, including the Rome zone, was handed over by the AMGOT to the puppet Bonomi regime, was a cleverly calculated, characteristically Anglo-American one. For ostensibly the Anglo-Americans were conforming to their propagandized principle of letting the people rule themselves; they were turning Italy over to the Italians.

Actually, the always unpopular AMGOT was shifting its responsibility for the hopeless situation to the shoulders of the Italians themselves. The Italians were being told to take over and to try to remedy the situation caused by the AMGOT's lack of ability and sincere effort. For the AMGOT the move was the right move, a most satisfactory one. The Anglo-Americans still control Italy but would have to assume no responsibility for the chaos they caused. In other words, the situation had grown so bad that they were willing, even eager, to let the Italians try to remedy it, and what is more important, take the blame when nothing could be done.

A Year Ago Today

August 21, 1943

South American countries will suffer from an acute oil shortage in the future, as the United States has prohibited export of oil drilling machinery to Argentina. The United States originally permitted export of oil drilling machinery to Argentina for the development of Argentine oil resources to prevent an oil shortage in South American countries.

* * *

Results obtained by the Italian forces in and around Sicily during the 38-day Sicilian campaign are as follows: Sunk; two cruisers, 10 destroyers, three submarines, five torpedo boats, one small warship, 50 tankers and 200 landing boats. Damaged were as follows: 35 cruisers, 28 destroyers, 15 small warships, one tanker and many other ships.

* * *

Three planes of the U.S. air force in China which attempted to raid the vicinity of Hankow today were downed by the Japanese "Wild Eagles."

* * *

Recent indications reveal that the dispute between Chile and Bolivia over the latter's demand for Chilean cession of ports along the Pacific coast is assuming serious proportions. In compliance with Bolivia's demand for an outlet to the Atlantic, Brazil offered Santos. Now, Bolivia is demanding that Chile cede some of the latter's Pacific ports. If Argentine arbitration in this matter fails, a grave crisis will be caused among South American countries.

CHUNGKING STILL IN LETHARGY

Chiang Regime Is Clinging to Hopes of Victory

By SHINNOJO SAWADA

Our New China Policy, based on the Japan-China Treaty of Alliance, is a policy taken by the Imperial Government towards the Nanking Government led by President Wang Ching-wei and symbolizes the righteousness of Japan. However, viewed from another angle, it is the fundamental policy of Japan's true attitude towards her neighbor, that is, towards all the people of China.

As soon as Japan's New China Policy was announced, Chungking was unwillingly forced to study it quite seriously. "If Japan's attitude towards China is really as stated in this New China Policy declaration, does not Chungking's continued resistance lose its raison d'etre?" This reflection began to take root in the Chungking camp.

Will Japan really practise the spirit of her declaration? The declaration itself is very commendable and good, but might she not practise an altogether different policy?" Ever since, Chungking has been scrutinizing attitude towards China in this light, and as a result, it became clear to her that Japan's every action, indeed, followed the spirit and letter of the New China Policy declaration, and thus she found herself in a position where it finally has to reconsider and revise her attitude vis-a-vis Japan. To its other manifold worries has been added this new "spiritual anguish."

And at this point, for Chungking, "How best to survive this war?" has become the all-important consideration deciding her every action. She now knows the truth of Japan's sincere attitude. However, if it too hurriedly came to terms with Japan only to have that country lose the war against Great Britain and the United States, then Chungking would be caught in an irremediable situation. But on the other hand, if Japan emerges victorious over the Anglo-American Powers, then Japan surely will continue to develop the New China Policy so that even continued resistance would not jeopardize China's chances of survival. No doubt, Chungking is weighing the situation in this manner.

However, when Japan's victory becomes definite, Chungking surely does not expect to retain her present form and position and have Japan come to terms with her. However, judging from her actions, we must conclude that Chungking expects victory to be on the side of Great Britain and the United States.

Chungking's Resistance Regrettable

That Chungking should believe in Anglo-American victory has nothing, whatsoever, to do with us. Japan must win this war, and win she certainly will. Of course, there is no need for us to comment on Chungking's every move, but on reflection, in this epochal war for the liberation of Greater East Asia, that among the Asiatic peoples, a portion of the Chinese should, at this late date, through misguidance, still remain in the enemy camp and persist in opposing us is regrettable, indeed.

When the recent motion picture films, "Slave-ship" and "Smite that Flag", were screened in the occupied areas of Central and South China, the native spectators became absorbed and their feelings reached a frenzy pitch whenever the scenes of Asiatics resolutely fighting the Anglo-Americans flashed on the screen. Needless to say, these films enjoyed great popularity. Just as this racial psychology so vividly portays, in spite of the fact that Chinese are said to be an embodiment of their ideal of the Flowery "Middle" Kingdom, it cannot be denied that they themselves realize that they are one of the Asiatic peoples.

When the commander of the Chungking expeditionary forces to Burma, General Chen Cheng, refusing to comply with the overbearing attitude of the American General Stilwell, returned to Chungking and reported the matter to Chiang Kai-shek, the pro-American Chiang is said to have banished General Chen. Chiang knows he cannot continue the war without American aid. This predicament has finally alienated Chen, his trusted confident since the Whampoa Military Academy days and shows the extent of his spiritual angonies.

And with the further development of our offensive in China, no doubt there will be, of necessity, a deeper reexamination of Japan's real strength and true intentions within the Chungking camp. And the result of this study should be Chungking's awakening to the ideal of "Asiatic Chungking." To try to steer a clever course between Japan and the United States as Li Hung-chang had tried in his day between Japan and Russia—such a stratagem can never cope with the problem arising in this greatest upheaval since the dawn of history.

Fruits of Wisdom

Not all the subtilties of metaphysics can make me doubt a moment of the immortality of the soul, and of a beneficent providence. I feel it, I believe it, I desire it, I hope it to my last breath.—Rousseau.

Anglo-American Oil Intrigues

Enemy's Propaganda About Large Oil Wealth Is Designed to Cozen and Strike Terror Into Axis Nations

By TAI KAMIHARA

There is hardly anyone who is not appreciative of the fact that petroleum is an indispensable material for war at present, and, in fact, for the independent existence of modern nations. "A drop of oil is as precious as a drop of human blood" has become a current phrase. When Germany asked Rumania for a greater supply of oil in January, 1941, the request was made emphatic by the phrase, "petroleum for Germany is a question of her life or death." And in our own country our newspapers have long been vying with one another in instructing the people regarding the absolute necessity of petroleum. Some have carried reports of the quantities and qualities of oils, their octane value, artificial oil, the need of exercising thrift in the use of oil, and some printed stories dealing with the enemy's oil offensives.

It is highly doubtful whether many of the reports coming to our recent attention concerning the enemy's oil offensives are true. Perhaps one-half may be true or be based on some fact. It is highly possible, however, that when the present war is over and we remember and check up on all that we had heard, we will find that a good bit of planned propaganda had been slipped in among what facts there were.

The propaganda plots of the enemy may be divided into four categories:—Firstly, there are those reports intended to create the impression that the enemy possesses a vast supply of oil resources and is trying to increase their future supply by every means. It is reported that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have a vast amount of petroleum resources at their command which, however, would prove insufficient in a large-scale war. It is further stated that these nations are now endeavoring to secure new petroleum resources, and will risk quarreling among themselves in their anxiety to secure control over oil concessions and oil wells.

To Strike Terror

Though these reports seem to expose internal disharmony among the three nations, at the same time such reports may have been intended to strike terror to the hearts of opponents through the display of the vast oil resources at the disposal of the anti-Axis nations and a possible intensification of the war situation. Though some truth may lurk among many exaggerations, to oil experts these reports contain elements both absurd and incomprehensible.

Secondly, there are reports concerning the vast and quick increases in oil production of the United States in particular. The intended effect of such reports must be clear to all. Transport facilities are reported to have been so improved that stock on hand has become more than the warehouses can accommodate.

Thirdly, reports dealing with the rapid increase in production of the superior quality of petroleum, particularly in the rapid increase in the production of aviation oil, especially 100 per cent octane aviation gasoline, have been prevalent. These reports are intended to create a sense of security among the aviation forces of the anti-Axis nations and to stir up a sense of futility and worry among the Axis nations.

Fourthly, there have been reports that plans have been drafted for making use of petroleum production and petroleum resources as direct war power for the Anglo-Americans and that these plans are being rapidly realized.

Whereas the second and third reports have been circulated chiefly for home consumption of the Anglo-American nations, the fourth type of reports have been circulated all over the world. It has been reported that the newest oil fields in the furthermost corners of the world are being explored by the enemy, and that oil pipelines over considerable distances are being laid down and oil refineries established connecting the oil fields with strategic points, thereby turning petroleum production and resources into a direct war power having even a strategic significance.

These reports of the enemy's oil offensive seem to have begun with the fourth type, branching out into the others, and covers much out and out propaganda. It is important that we should recognize this propaganda for what it is. It is necessary for us to perceive the elements of intrigue behind these reports. Although we may not know the real truth until the end of the war, if ever, it is obvious that the enemy has plotted to mislead and that at least half of the reports must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt.

To give insight into the enemy's present attempt to bulldoze the anti-Axis nations in the way of oil intrigue, we may quote the case of Italy. In Italy's Ethiopian expedition, petroleum played a triple role: First, petroleum was the direct cause of the Ethiopian war, second, petroleum was considered as indispensable for Italy's victory in this war; third, the League of Nations attempted to place a ban on the importation of petroleum into Italy because the League was convinced that without petroleum Italy could not continue the war against Ethiopia. The League of Nations thought such a ban would be the shortest cut to peace. However, this positive attempt by the League was met by Italy's persistent counter-measures which finally won out against the League.

Lack of petroleum has always been Italy's greatest weakness. When Benito Mussolini came into power his greatest desire was to emancipate Italy from its dependence on foreign countries for the supply of petroleum, and his efforts along this line fluctuated for some time between failure and success.

Opinions Conflict

There were conflicting opinions as to the value of Ethiopia as the supplier of petroleum. The Standard Oil Company, which secured an oil concession there in 1921, dug the first well but found it to be unprofitable, so that the plan of boring a second well was abandoned. The data possessed by the Italian Government regarding the oil possibilities in Ethiopia were believed to be optimistic, and a party of investigators sent there immediately before the Ethiopian campaign was reported to have found rich petroleum resources. Thus, having absorbed Albania in 1930 because of the existence of petroleum in that country, Italy wished to possess Ethiopia for a similar reason.

When in August 1935, following the failure of peaceful negotiations at Paris, Ethiopia was faced by the menace of invasion by an Italian army, the King of Ethiopia tried to defend his nation by offering one-half of the petroleum resources in the eastern part of his empire to a petroleum company of a certain Power because Mussolini had made a declaration to "respect the interests of foreign Powers in Ethiopia."

This report was circulated throughout the world, and the Italian press made an outcry in favor of declaring war. A later report disclosed that the company which had secured the concession was of British nationality. This report astonished the British Government, which then declared that if the report was true, the company must abandon the concession since the holding of such a concession would infringe upon Article 2 of the triple treaty between Britain, France and Italy. Later it was discovered that the true owner of the concession was the Standard Oil Company, transferring the ire of Italy to the United States. The United States Government, desiring no trouble with Italy at that time, caused the Standard Oil Company to revoke the concession. The Italian army invaded Ethiopia a few days later.

Public opinion was extremely sympathetic toward Ethiopia and the valor of Ethiopian soldiers was sentimentally lauded. It was generally believed that without oil Italy could not win against such valorous Ethiopian soldiers who were used to the climatic peculiarities of the country and whose knowledge of terrain and supply routes would assist them materially against the invaders.

Decide on Embargo

Thus, the "Committee of 18 nations," which met shortly after the Italian invasion unanimously decided on November 6 to place an embargo on the importation of oil into Italy. But, in order to decide upon the time and form of the enforcement of the decision, a committee was created to make technical examinations into "oils and their manufactures, semi-manufactures and residuary oil, and various conditions controlling their trade and transportation."

Against this attempt of the League of Nations to cut off her oil supply, Italy, through skillful maneuvering, was able to win out. First, Italy utilized the then prevailing belief that Ethiopia abounded in rich oil wells and sent a party of oil experts to the occupied areas for the purpose of oil exploration, after which reports of successful borings were circulated widely. (It appears now that these reports were not true).

Second, a petroleum company in Rumania called the "Purahova Oil Company" had been established by Mussolini for the purpose of bringing about a self-sufficient supply of oil for Italy. The controlling shares of this company were held by the Petroleum Company of Italy. This company showed rapid production, attaining the output of 600,000 tons on the eve of the Ethiopian campaign. The Italian Government, utilizing the above fact, circulated the report that this company also showed an increase in production in 1935. (In reality there was a decrease of 8.25 per cent in the depth of oil wells and of 18[illegible]9 per cent in production for 1935 as compared with the figures of the previous year. There was a decrease of 23.76 per cent in the depth of oil wells and of 32.98 per cent in production for 1936).

Third, it was generally believed throughout the world that it was because of petroleum resources in Albania that Italy absorbed that country, and that Albania's oil resources were, comparatively speaking, abundant. In December 1934, the year before the war, an oil pipeline extending for 46 miles connecting the five oil wells of Albania with the port of Varona was opened and the shipment of petroleum by means of this pipeline commenced. A report was circulated forecasting the production of petroleum to amount to 350,000 tons. (In reality the real figure of production was very small).

Fourth, the Italian Government promulgated a series of laws concerning the increased production of substitute fuels and their use, mixed oils, and restrictions on the use of oil, while reports were also broadcast concerning the steady increase in the production of substitute fuels. (In making these reports both exaggeration and propaganda were skilfully employed, and the League of Nations was constrained to discuss the problem of Italy's substitutes for petroleum.)

Fifth, Italy discontinued publishing the figures of its petroleum importation. As regards the amount of petroleum imported before the suspension of publication, there were discrepancies between the figures given out by the Italian Government and those of the countries supplying oil to Italy, so that the League of Nations became very suspicious of all the data.

Sixth, as soon as Italy planned out the Ethiopian campaign, she sent experts to the principal oil producing districts of the world for the purpose of purchasing and shipping oil. And by the time the League of Nations stepped in order to prohibit the importation of oil into Italy, reports had been circulated to the effect that contracts for oil purchases at exorbitant prices had been concluded by Italian experts abroad. (These reports sent out by foreign newspaper correspondents as exposed secrets were marked by much exaggeration).

Tankers Reported Chartered

Seventh, newspapers also printed the report of many oil tankers having been chartered at very high rates by the Italian oil experts who were stationed in the principal oil exporting ports of the world. (Many of these reports were false).

Eighth, the Italian representative at Geneva issued a statement that Italy would not be placed in a predicament by a ban on the importation of petroleum because she had completed an arrangement by which she could import petroleum from a certain country by way of Germany in case of emergency. Then further reports were circulated to the effect that since Italy had made contracts for the use of many railway tankers, she could get oil by means of overland transportation in case the aforementioned chartered oil tankers should prove unavailable.

These scheme and propaganda, which were carefully prepared by Italian oil experts, created grave uneasiness in the nations which took part in the League of Nations' decision to place a ban on the importation of oil into Italy. The London Times exposed the story of a certain British oil company which had been supplying oil to the Italian expeditionary forces in Ethiopia. In the British Parliament a demand was made for an explanation of the fact that another British oil company, under the direct control of the Government, was supplying oil to Italy at a fat profit. Prime Minister Baldwin declared that if a ban was to be placed on the importation of oil to Italy, efficiency in carrying out the ban should be certain. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that if oil sanctions were to be carried out against Italy they should be effective enough to immediately stop the war. Public opinion in the United States severely denounced the fact that the Standard Oil Company was supplying oil to Italy during the Ethiopian campaign, and the company had to publish an explanatory statement.

Moreover, those countries which failed to conclude oil purchase contracts and oil tanker charters at exorbitant rates naturally envied such countries as had made those contracts with Italy. Both Rumania, which supplied 46.61 per cent of oil to Italy during the period of January to September, 1935, and the Soviet Union, which supplied 13.8 per cent, came out with statements that they could not consent to the plan of the League to exert economic sanctions against Italy, unless the assurance could be given by other countries not to steal their markets in the meanwhile.

There may have been other reasons for the failure of the League of Nations' attempt at oil sanctions against Italy. At any rate, while the members of the League were engaged in mutual suspicion and envy, Italy absorbed Ethiopia by May 9, 1936.

The foregoing account may prove instructive to thoughtful minds. Some British propaganda during the first World War was so subtle and had truth and lies so well mixed that it misled even the Germans. Much of the propaganda circulated by Italy during the Ethiopian campaign was found contrary to the facts when judged by the data that came to light after the war. It is undeniable that the very nations that tried to enforce economic sanctions against Italy were the ones responsible for the collapse of their own attempt by circulating supposed "secrets" about Italy's acts.

FLOWER OF FILIPINO CHIVALRY

General Del Pilar Symbolizes Valorous Qualities of His Race

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI
Former Domei Staff Correspondent in Manila

Out of the blood-drenched sagas of the Filipino-American revolution of 1899, emerges one of the Philippine's youngest, bravest and most adventurous personalities—General Gregorio del Pilar. Barely out of his teens, this youthful, handsome and dashing warrior represents the elite of Filipino chivalry. He symbolizes the manly and valorous qualities of his race. And his valiant but tragic defense at Tirad Pass is one of the most outstanding examples of heroic love of country—a modern Leonidas, the King of Sparta, who defended the Pass of Thermopylae in 480 B.C.

After the fall of Manila on August 13, 1898, relations between the Filipinos and Americans became strained as the United States repeatedly failed to fulfill its promises to the Filipinos. Finally, on the night of February 4, 1899, the Filipino-American war flared into the open when an irresponsible Yankee private took a pot-shot at a Filipino. The Filipinos fought with frenzied bravery but were beaten battle after battle.

Toward the close of 1899, General Emilio Aguinaldo, ill-fated President of the Philippine Republic, unable to weather any further heavy American blows fled to the north, accompanied by his trusted bodyguard under the command of General Gregorio del Pilar.

They were pursued over the hills and ravines of northern Luzon by an American column of 300 men. Now they were being pressed in the fertile but corrugated terrain of Ilocos.

On the lonely, rugged trail of Tirad Pass, the narrow gateway to Lepanto in the center of northern Luzon, General del Pilar and his little band of 60 riflemen tarried to cover Aguinaldo's retreat. It was a brisk Saturday morning of December 2, 1899. The ground was moist with dew and the Philippine sun promised another ideal December day, although a slight fog hovered on the horizon.

Assigned Tough Job

Then only 24 years of age, the fighting boy general had drawn a tough assignment. He had to resist the onward march of an American infantry battalion.

After dismounting his tired white horse, del Pilar dug into his first entrenchment on that broken path leading through the pincer-like Tirad Pass. Through a constant hiss of rifle shells and a ceaseless roar of gunfire, his youthful voice continually shouted, urging his men to greater efforts. At times he would scold or praise them. Then the next instant he would threaten to kill them himself if they did not stand firm. Again he would curse them or appeal to their love for their country.

But the odds were against this game band of fighters. Driven from the first entrenchment, General del Pilar fell back slowly, reluctantly giving ground. He reached the second entrenchment under heavy rifle fire, displaying himself as a moving target for American sharpshooters. Here again he waged a losing battle as his men gradually dwindled in number. Under any circumstance, Aguinaldo must have time—plenty of time. The boy general held fast.

Not until every man around him was down did he turn to his faithful white horse and rode slowly up the winding trail. But he was unaware of an enemy sniper perched on top of a high flat rock above him, ready to take a deliberate aim.

Del Pilar rode nearer and nearer the trap. The enemy stopped shooting. Their eyes were anxiously tailing the figure on horseback. Suddenly the Krag rifle barked and the boy general grasped his breast. He wavered momentarily; then mustering every ounce of will power he raised his heavy head. Everything was blurred as he shouted asthmatically, pressing his remaining men to flee and report to General Aguinaldo. As soon as his final orders died on his dried lips he rolled to the ground. When the enemy charging up the mountainside reached him, del Pilar was dead.

With him died 52 of his veteran, loyal fighters—only eight of them escaped to relate the tragic tale to General Aguinaldo.

The victorious Americans swarmed upon him like vultures. They stripped from his lifeless body, his boots, his spurs, his buttons—even his trousers, his diary, several love letters, a silk handkerchief given to him by his sweetheart—Dolores Jose, a gold locket treasuring a lock of her ebony hair—in fact everything they could set their savage hands upon.

This was one of the most outrageous acts of typical Yankee vandalism and a fine example of an American's mad lust for "souvenirs" in complete desecration of the dead.

Covering the Tirad Pass battle for the Chicago Tribune, an American war correspondent, Richard Henry Little, blasphemously related the incident as follows:

"A private sitting by the fire was exhibiting a handkerchief. 'It's old Pilar's. It's got Dolores Jose on the corner. I guess that was his girl. Well, it's all over with Gregorio.'

"'Anyhow,' said Private Sullivan, 'I got his pants. He won't need them any more.'

"And when Private Sullivan went by in his trousers, and Snider with his shoes and the other men who had the cuff-buttons, and the Sergeant who had the spur and the Lieutenant who had the other spur, and the man who had the shoulder straps, and the other who had the handkerchief, it suddenly occurred to me that his glory was about all we had left him."

Born in the active little town of Bulacan, in the rich province of Bulacan in the heart of Luzon on November 14, 1875, Gregorio's parents, Fernando H. del Pilar and Felipe Sempio, nurtured this almost legendary youngster in an atmosphere of culture and patriotism.

After completing his early schooling in a nipa-schoolhut in his home town, young Gregorio was sent to Manila. He graduated from Ateneo de Manila in March, 1898, with the degree of bachelor of arts—more a literatus than a soldier.

During his college days he lived with his uncle-in-law, Deodato Arellano, who later became the first president of the Katipunan, Andres Bonifacio's secret political society. The adventurous spirit was in his blood as he served as his uncle's secret messenger and helped greatly in distributing revolutionary circulars and pamphlets, eluding the watchful eyes of the Spaniards.

At the outbreak of the Philippine revolution, del Pilar was barely 21 years old, having just entered the threshold of manhood. Readily responding to Bonifacio's call to arms, Gregorio joined the Filipino revolutionists and got his first baptism of blood and fire at Kakaron de Sili on January 1, 1897. He displayed admirable courage and daring in this engagement, thus earning his first military title of lieutenant.

Promoted Quickly

Promotion came fast for this brilliant young man. By mid-summer he was commissioned captain.

On September 3, 1897, Captain del Pilar and his men, cleverly disguised in women's clothes, sneaked into the dreamy town of Paombong, Bulacan. Approaching the Spanish barracks, they suddenly whipped out their weapons from beneath their masquerade and surprised the enemy. Startled by the daring, lightning moves of the youthful captain, the beetle-browed Spaniards yielded. Del Pilar had won an astute victory, taking complete control of the town. Again he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

Following the conclusion of the Pact of Biaknabato with Spain in December, 1897, General Aguinaldo and other Filipino military leaders including General Artemio Ricarte and Colonel del Pilar, sailed for Hongkong to live in exile, not knowing that they had been completely duped.

Eighteen days after Commodore Dewey sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, Aguinaldo and his companions returned to Cavite on one condition—full cooperation with the Americans in smashing Spanish power in the Philippines. In return, however, the United States would grant the Philippines their long-cherished independence.

Del Pilar, receiving instruction from Aguinaldo, wormed his way through Spanish defenses until he reached Bulacan, his native province. Here he unfurled his war flag as countless stout-hearted patriots joined his forces.

On a sun-drenched day in June, 1898, he attacked and captured Bulacan, his native town. The good news was immediately dispatched to General Aguinaldo who appointed him military commander of Bulacan Province with the rank of brigadier-general.

Then came the concerted capture of Manila—the Filipino forces bore the brunt of the attack—and the well-known American betrayal of the Filipinos which ended in the infamous Filipino-American war of 1899.

On the boy general's diary wrested from him at Tirad Pass was the following farewell note dated on that fateful morning of December 2, 1899:

"The General has given me the pick of all of the men who could be spared and ordered me to defend the pass. I realize what a hard task is given me. And yet I feel that this is the most glorious moment of my life. What I do is for my beloved country. No sacrifice can be too great.

"I submit to the terrible fate that overwhelms me and my brave men; but it is a joy to die fighting for my dear country."

General Gregorio del Pilar embodies the flower of Filipino knighthood. May he rest in peace—now that the Republic of the Philippines, having won her complete independence after 350 years of foreign rule is about to enjoy her first anniversary on October 14, 1944, as a free and independent nation of the world.